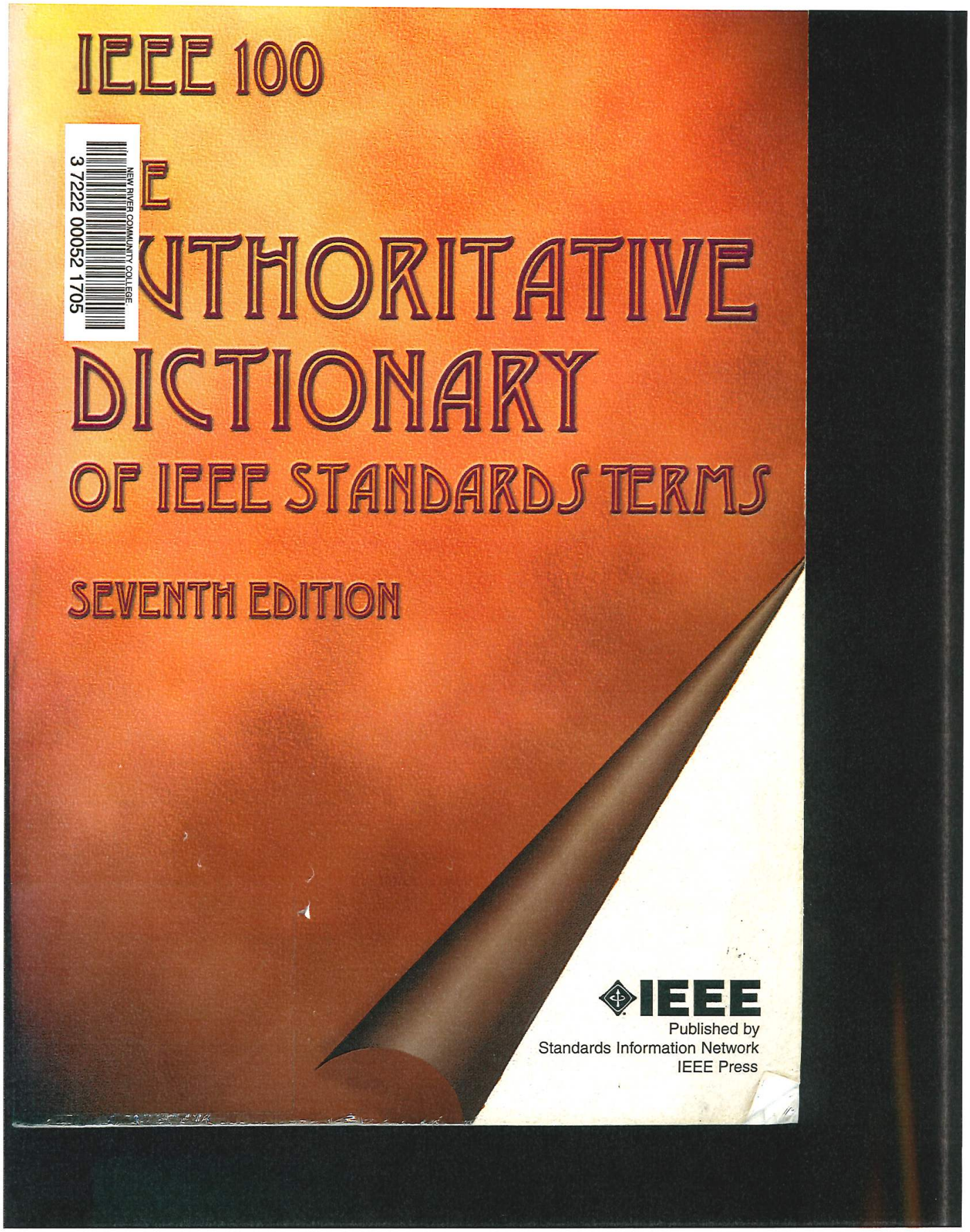
EXHIBIT 22



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plicitly in a transaction-initiation message and returned in a transaction-completion message. (C/MM) 1212.1-1993

transaction initiation (request) A request generated by the initiator to start an action by the responder. An initiation message usually transfers a command and sometimes data. For a disk read I/O transaction, for example, the initiation transfers the address and command. (C/MM) 1212.1-1993

transaction, I/O *See:* I/O transaction.

transaction layer (1) The layer above the packet layer for use by applications. It is unspecified in this standard. *See also:* transaction. (C/BA) 1355-1995

(2) The layer, in a stack of three protocol layers defined for the Serial Bus, that defines a request-response protocol to perform bus operations of type read, write, and lock. (C/MM) 1394-1995

transaction matrix A matrix that identifies possible requests for database access and relates each request to information categories or elements in the database. (C) 610.12-1990

transaction record A record, representing one transaction, used to process data stored in a master file. *See also:* update transaction; null transaction; change transaction; delete transaction; add transaction. (C) 610.2-1987

transactor A magnetic device with an air-gapped core having an input winding which is energized with an alternating current and having an output winding which produces a voltage that is a function of the input current. *Note:* The term "transactor" is a contraction of the words "transformer" and "reactor." (SWG/PE/PSR) C37.110-1996, C37.100-1992

transadmittance For harmonically varying quantities at a given frequency, the ratio of the complex amplitude of the current at one pair of terminals of a network to the complex amplitude of the voltage across a different pair of terminals. *See also:* interelectrode transadmittance. (IM/HFIM) [40]

transadmittance compression ratio (electron tube) The ratio of the magnitude of the small-signal forward transadmittance of the tube to the magnitude of the forward transadmittance at a given input signal level. (ED) 161-1971w

transadmittance, forward *See:* forward transadmittance.

transceiver (1) (data transmission) The combination of radio transmitting and receiving equipment in a common housing, usually for portable or mobile use, and employing common circuit components for both transmitting and receiving. (PE) 599-1985w

(2) (navigation aids) A combination transmitter and receiver in a single housing, with some components being used by both parts. *See also:* transponder. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

(3) (A) A device that both transmits and receives data. (B) A device that connects a host interface to a network. (C) A device that applies electronic signals to the cable and may sense collisions. *Note:* Definition (C) is contextually specific to IEEE Std 802.3. (C) 610.7-1995

transceiver cable A four-pair, shielded cable which interconnects a workstation to a transceiver or fan-out box. *Note:* This term is contextually specific to IEEE Std 802.3. *See also:* coaxial cable; trunk cable; drop cable; attachment unit interface cable. (C) 610.7-1995

transceiver chatter *See:* chatter.

transconductance The real part of the transadmittance. *Note:* Transconductance is, as most commonly used, the interelectrode transconductance between the control grid and the plate. At low frequencies, transconductance is the slope of the control-grid-to-plate transfer characteristic. *See also:* interelectrode transconductance; electron-tube admittances. (ED) 161-1971w

transconductance meter (mutual-conductance meter) An instrument for indicating the transconductance of a grid-controlled electron tube. *See also:* instrument. (EEC/PE) [119]

transcribe (electronic computation) To convert data recorded in a given medium to the medium used by a digital computing machine or vice versa. (C) 162-1963w

transcriber (electronic computation) Equipment with a computing machine for the purpose of transferring input (or output) data from a record of information in a language to the medium and the language used by a computing machine (or from a computing machine as a source of information). (Std100)

transducer (1) (electrical heating applications to melting furnaces and forehearths in the glass industry) A device actuated by power from one system and supplies power in any other form to a second system. (IA)

(2) (communication and power transmission) A device by means of which energy can flow from one or more transmission systems or media to one or more other transmission systems or media. *Note:* The energy transmitted by these systems or media may be of any form (for example, it may be electrical, mechanical, or acoustical), and it may be of the same or different forms in the various input and output systems or media. (MIL/C/AP/ANT) [2], [85], [

(3) (metering) A device to receive energy from one system and supply energy (of either the same or of a different form) to another system, in such a manner that the desired characteristics of the energy input appear at the output. (ELM)

(4) (thyristor) A device which under the influence of a change in energy level of one form or in one system, produces a specified change in energy level of another form or in another system. (IA/IPC)

(5) A device for converting energy from one form to another. (C) 610.

(6) A device converting energy from one domain into another. The device may either be a sensor or an actuator. (IM/ST)

(7) A device converting energy from one domain to another, calibrated to minimize the errors in the conversion process. A sensor or an actuator. (IM/ST)

transducer, active *See:* active transducer.

Transducer Block An instance of a subclass of `TransducerBlock`. (IM/ST)

transducer conversion loss The ratio of the SAW power generated in the substrate at the transducer output to the power available in the circuit at the transducer input at a specified frequency. (UFFC)

Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS) (1) A file describing a transducer stored in some form of electronically readable memory. (IM/ST)

(2) Several of the IEEE 1451.X standards use TEDS to provide a machine-readable specification of the characteristics of the transducer interface. (IM/ST)

transducer gain (1) The ratio of the power that the transducer delivers to the specified load under specified operating conditions to the available power of the specified source. 1. If the input and/or output power consist of more than one component, such as multifrequency signals or more than one particular components used and their weighting must be specified. 2. This gain is usually expressed in decibels. (Std100)

(2) (two-port linear transducer) At a specified frequency, the ratio of the actual signal power transferred from the output port of the transducer to its load, to the available power from the source driving the transducer. (ED)

transducer, ideal *See:* ideal transducer.

Transducer Independent Interface The digital interface to connect a Smart Transducer Interface Module to a Network Capable Application Processor. (IM/ST)

transducer interface The physical connection by which a transducer communicates with the control or data system of which it is a member of, including the physical connector, the wires used and the rules by which information is exchanged across the connection. (IM/ST)

transducer, line *See:* line transducer.

transducer loss The ratio of the available power of the source to the power that the transducer delivers to a